## Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, March 27, 1863. No Prench Interference in Am sea-The Emperor Busty

ourses Gaicciell, dc., dc. ourse de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, id to a private gentleman a few days since—informally d unofficially, of course—that France had no intention interfering in American affairs just at present, when was hardly necessary to lead to the opinion private interests and those of his dynasty, to say no of the political and public interests which he engeneral discontent at the expenditures on idea" in Mexico; disappointment at the do-no-position the government has taken in regard to oknowledged leader of the liberal party, in open war with him, with an epoch rapidly approaching when, rench people, it would seem that they must have a ning as to interfere with our affairs.

The return of Prince Metternich to Paris has been the

of setting all sorts of rumors affoat as to what the regimtends to do in regard to Poland. Since his ere, the Austrian Ambass dor has had two fornal interviews with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and he idea of the reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland,

to be pursued; but whether that course embraces a of the monattruction of the kingdom of Poland, ety an atompt to force Russia into carrying out in aith the treaty stipulations of 1815, the knowing only present to say, a consultation of the properties of the knowing only present to say, a superior of the payment of drafts drawn by the comes in the French navy and general offices of the Maxico, they having drawn these in payment police, and this amount being over and above any relations previously made. Since, in 1861, the Embardoned the precognitive of appropriating moneys are public treasury, when any extraordinary exof this kind have occurred during the recess of the three the money demanded, if it did not exist in oil from which it should properly be drawn, has purspriated from some ther fund in which there are, has, and the Legislature trusted to to replace it, when we have the fund in which there are, has, and the Legislature trusted to to replace it, when we have the fund in which there are, has and the Legislature trusted to the replace it, which was severally attacked by several Senators as discussion out finally the bill was passed, gnorance which exists among the French people is to the incality extent, weath, population and lost of the United States of America is really surface, the discussion of the United States of America is really surface, the discussion of the part of the commeucement of our and South America as 'my countrymen,' and expectly surprised tolerably well educated people ing them that some of our States were as large as some of France. Since the commeucement of the toleran more of us; but, unfortunately, there sen no plainly written, succinct history and work in the french, and is a work of between five and noticed pages octave, is polished by Hachette, in a first page of the pages octave, having for title "The States of America in 1833, their political history, interalogical, agricultural industrial and comments."

and pages octave, bearing for title "The case of America in 1863, their political history, caralogical, agricultural industrial and commerces, and the part which they have contributed aith and civilization of the entire world." The of the work fully bear out the title, commencing oraphical dearning the street of the work fully bear out the title, commencing oraphical dearcriction of the street in the street of the street of the present time; meral chapters to the geology, botany, coology, no rivers of the country gives a vast amount of that stead information as to migration, populations and cool mining regions—the statistics of the present time; real and cool mining regions—the statistics of the present time; or and cool mining regions—the statistics of the pre-wheat, cotten, h.y. singar, tobacce and other tablets of commence, n.vigation, tonnage, &c., ormation upon schools, colleges and churches, with the constitution of the United States and autom of adependence. The work is, in fact, a mention of all matters of interest connecting country, and will be of great service now in glish people of Europe as to our wealth, redgrandor as a nation. I presume the work abbished in New York in English, where the constitution of the united States and the present of the carried, whose portraits of Garibaid, Victor and Frize Napoleon have given him a world-se as a portrait painter, and who, though a Raiy, is an Arserican etitizen by adoption, actrics an American ady, has just completed at the Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador f, which s considered by competent judges of the most remarkably lifelike pictures ever This, with a portrait of Victor Emanuel, Mr. tables de lated in the street of the Mexical parts of the control of the control of the Mexical parts of the most remarkably lifelike pictures ever This, with a portrait of Victor Emanuel, Mr. tables de lated in the street of the the Mexical parts of the present of the present of the present of the present

pletos, and a life sized portrait of Victor Emanuel, Mr. Fagnani intends exhibiting at the May exhibition.

The Countess Guionoli, Hyron's early love, and who is now the Marchise de Buissy, is engaged in writing a life of Byron, which will soon be published, and is looked for with much interest, as, from her intimate acquaintance with the post, the will doubtless be aris to give much information which have never before been published. Although now nearly sixty, the Marquise de Boissy is still a very weakliful woman.

BERLIN, March 25, 1863. An American Officer in Berlin-Lectures on the Campaign

an American Officer in Berlin-Lecture on the Cumpaign in Verginia - D feat of Langiewicz-Dissensions Among the Polic-Preciamation of Microslaveki-Louis Napoleon and the Polica Question-Waritke Prospects, &c.

An officer in the United States Army by the name of Erdt, a Processan by birth, is at Berlin just now, after passing rouse time at the waters of Carlsbad for the benefit of his health. He was wounded at the second battle of Bullyton and returned to Germany to recruit himself. He intends to deliver; lectures here on the campaign in through and the state of the federal army, which are Virginia and the state of the federal army, which are likely to be sumerously attended. The proceeds are destined for the purchase of lint and other necessaries for the federal hospitals, which are said to be not over well provided with such articles. I met a very intelligent Prussian officer the other day who tells me that he and his comrades take great interest in the events of the American war, but cannot fellow them so closely as they would wish from the want of correct maps of the scene or hostilities. If there are any such in America, and an

Berlin, it might not be a bad s, could too.

The first set of the Polish tragedy is over. It has closed
with a series of bloody encounters, of which we have as
you only partial and confused accounts, but the result of
which is sufficiently illustrated by the flight and capture of Langiousicz. It appears that, after having proclaimed himself Dioxator, the Polish chief had determined to exchange his previous system of guerilla warfare for more declaive operations. In consequence of this he quitted his strong position at dorseas, where he was protected in front by imprecurable swamps and dedies, and in the rear by the Austrian frontier, and made a rapid march to Cho-

tire, a chateau of Marquis Wielpolaki's, on the river Nids, from whether he hoped to reach Kieler and out of the communication of the Russians with Warnaw. By this unfortunate manurary he exposed himself to be attacked by the Russian divisors, which had collected in a circie round his former position, and by which, after arrest fighting, he was gradually driven back towards the Vistalia, and his whole corps broken up and dispersed. Part of the marginals fed into Gambia, where they were disarmed by the Austrian troops; and Langlewicz himself, who had crossed the frantier on the night of the 20th with the his time of the start and a lady who noted as his aid decease, when start and a lady who noted as his aid decease, who had crossed the frantier on the night of the 20th with the classic of Gracow.

The Poles are said to be earaged with him for having abandoned his followers and Liken to flight before the stantier was desperance coungly to justify such a step; and it is certain that a portion of his corre, reported to be two thousand strong, have thrown themselves into the words of Savanta Kraya, where they continue to make a start the Russians, and where he might have been that he retrest was haster of by discussions in his account to the first that he retrest was haster of by discussions in his account to the start of the start of the start of the first has a first or his hard committee as carry as found in the National Committee as carry as found in the National Committee as carry as found in the National Committee as carry as found in the start of the circuit of the that he should have the entire of rection the hard account of the Automatica as an experiment of the control of the start of the start of the should have the entire of rection the hard of the start of the

domestic quarrels, which have always been the bane of P and, must have had upon the national cause. It is not un-excitle, tudeed, that Largieries may have been added by them to deviate from his usual cautious policy, and to find a keld stroke in the hope of coordinating his opponents by success, for up to the precent moment he had always curfoill avoided a decisive engagement, rightly calculating that to rain time was to rain every-

Three Privateers.
A PRIVATEERS PLEET IN ENGLAND.
e House of Commons, on the 24th of March, Mr. Bright presented a petition from the Union and Emascipation Society of Manchester, stating that it was reported, en reliable authority, that some fersy wer ships were now being built in the United Kingdom which were really intended for the Confederate government, although estensibly they were being built for the Emperor of China; and expressed a strong opinion that a war with the United States, arising out of these ships, would be a conflict in defence of our own dishonor and in support of a breach of our own laws, and as such should be viewed with disgust by the wast population of the North of England. The petitioners said they were in possession of voluminous evidence tending to establish the facts complained of, but were not in a position to produce such evidence on eath as would eriminate the guilty parties. They urged the House to take such steps as should induce her Majesty's government to make immediate inquiry into the alleged facts, and by prompt action to stop the sailing of any more war ships for the Confederate government.

The Polish Revolution.

LANGIEWICE—HIS EMERIES AND DEFENCE.

[Breslau (March 22) correspondence of London Times.] I have to supplement the parting proclamation of General Langiewics by a paragraph, which—it is easy to perceive why—was not contained in the version given by the Craz. The following words, I find, have been suppressed by the organ of the national cause:—But a few hours after my departure calumny denounced me a traitor, an emboxier and a thief. The same infamous slanderers instigated desertion in the camp, and while intending to destroy mysek, they only benefited

The proclamation has not been pristed, but circulates only in written copies among the Polea. Deviation from the original text and the existence of different readings are accounted for by this circumstance; but the new version, I believe, must be held the more authentic from grounds of internal evidence. It was not in keeping with his past career to abscond and leave his gallant troops to fight it out for themselves. In this important respect the new proclamation shows him in a different light from the first. Supposing the new text to express his actual motives, he absented himself not because he was afraid of the Russians, or faced death with a fainter heart tunn he wanted his soldiers to possess; but discord and the inordinate ambition of individual leaders sent him away a fugitive at the very time his presence was most dearly required with the army. The ambitious criminal he aliudes to is evidently Microslawski, who has already divulged his prior claims to the dictatorship. You will also notice that, while the first proclemation was represented to have been issued before his departure, the second can only be construed as a production of the day following. However that may be, the Poies have again given a signal instance of indulging their national vice. Contrary to what appeared on the surface, they are as quarrefixmes as ever.

ones, they are as quarrenome as ever.

GENERAL MIEROSLAWSET FRALOUS OF LANGIEWICE.

The national provisional government, considering the insurrection of Poland, invites General Louis Mieroslawski to take the Dictatorship and chief command of the insurrection.

to take the Digitatoranip and units. Wansaw, Jan. 25, 1803.

As a proof of the transmission of the full powers of the National Committee to this new government, the seal of this act is still the same as that of the ancient committee; it bears a circular motto, "Liberty, Equality and Independence;" and in the middle, on three separate shields, the saids, the knight and the Archangie Michael.

second Dictator of the Polina hasion over some unusual square miles of territory.

I do not accept that audacious challenge to civil war; I couldne myself to an appeal to national common seese, protesting in the name of the witnesses and guarantees, dead or living, of the act of the 26th of January against the outrage perpetrated against that act by Marian Langiewicz.

Marcz 11, 1865.

the outrage perpetrated against that act by Marian Langievics.

General LOUIS MIRROSLAWERI.

Makes 11, 1863. General LOUIS MIRROSLAWERI.

Having read the above protest of General Louis Microslawski, we, the undersigned, former members of the Central National Committee, coular witnesses, and, completely with Ladiella Janowski, commissaries of that committee, acting as provisional government, declare to have taken to Paris, on the part of that government, as invitation dated the 25th of January, for him to assume the dictatorship and supreme command of the Polish insurrection. We here remind the country that our third colleague, Ladielas Janowski, has sealed with his blood, on the battle field of Kraywosondz, at the very side of the said Dictator, our common mission to the latter.

Consequently we feel that it wour right and duty, not only completely to approve the protest of General Louis Microslawski, but, moreover, to protect ourselves, in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Gevernment which we have represented, against the inquitous attempt of the military chief of the insurgents of Sandomir, Marka 18, 1863.

Grand Gambling Scandal in Paris.

Grand Gambling Seandal in Paris.

MM. CALZADO AND GARCIA, OF THE ITALIAN OFFRA,
CONVICTED FOR CHEATING AT CARDS.

[From the Landon Post, March 23.]

The Correctional voltes Court, Paris (Sixth Chamber),
was crowded on Friday by a fashionable suddence to hear
the trial of MM. Caizado and Garcia for cheating at cards.
The best sents in the limited areas of this court were
engerly anight for by elegant ladies and members of the
lockey that and Cercle Imperial. The witnesses alone
were attracted as an engal to constitute a good representation
of the public. Among them were Madame Barucci (alias

M. de Miranda was then examined, and corroborate the facts alleged in the indictment. He said that he ha cost to Garcia 64,000 france at one cosp. He particular; teposed to Calsado having refused to be searched, and the roll of bank notes being afterwards found at his feet is (de Miranda) was at first unwilling to move in the finir, and would have rather lest his money than promote candal; but the Duke de Gramont Caderouses and others at told him that in principle the thing could not be assed over.

B DUES OF WELLINGTON PERSONS A TUEST OF
LEAVE CONVICT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.
(From the London Observer, March 26.)
considerable scandal has been occasioned by a recent
ident at court. The facts are as follows:—
be Duke of Weilington presented to the Prince of
les, as the representative of her Majesty, at the late
re, a man who had been convicted of felony some ten
re since, and who had obtained a ticket of lave.

## SUMTER

Additional Details from the Herald Special Correspondents Off Charleston.

The Preparations for. the Attack.

ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON BAR.

THE FLEET BY MOONLIGHT.

THE IRON-CLADS ENTER THE HARBOR DARING VOYAGE OF THE DANDELION.

THE REBEL FORTS FIRE AT HER

ADVANCE OF THE IRON-CLADS.

COMMENCING THE ACTION.

THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Terrible Fire of the Rebel Forts.

THE KEOKUK AND MAHANT INJURED.

THE FLEET WITHDRAW.

FORT SUMTER BREACHED.

SINKING OF THE KEOKUK.

THE FIFTH OF APRIL.

he preparations for the contemplated expediton against harleston have been conselemly pushed foward, night and day, to a final completion, the expedition is now fair-

men of less determination would have qualled before the prespect; but he grappled with the difficulty and needs, and evercame the one and fully met the others.

harbor of Charleston and capture the city, begirt with hundreds of gues of the heaviest description and of the most modern style, gathered from the first manufacforts, to defend a city to which the eyes of all the world were turned, and about the final fate of which hung the hopes and fears of a continent. He was not to risk an attack with the ordinary means at his disposal. He called to his aid the hitherto invincible iron clads, and his demand was met as promptly as the position of affairs would permit. Seven Monitor iron-clads and the Whitwould permit. Seven Monitor fron-clads and the Whitney battery Keokuk, besides the fron-clad frigate New Ironsides, were sent to him, and an untold quantity of ordnance! stores, sufficient to serve every gun in the squadron twenty days' continuous firing. The manufacture of this immense amount of ammunition, shot, shell, grape and cannister was not the work of a day or week. Months have clapsed, and yet the prepartions were uncompleted; and while the norvous and demanding public have laid the blame of the delay, as they are pleased to call it, at the door of Admiral Dupont, he was anxiously awaiting the arrival of consignments of munitions, without which the attack on Charleston would be a terrible farce, a futile attempt.

arrival of consignments of munitions, without which the attack on Charleston would be a terrible farce, a futile attempt.

THE REMEL DEFENCES AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

Numerous batteries, armed with hundreds of guns, were not all the defences which were to be overcome before the proud city of Charleston should lay at the mercy of our death-dealing guns. The ingenuity of brave, intelligent and scientific rebel officers had devised other plans for defeating our object. Within the channels huge torpedoes, made of boilers of steamboats seized for the purpose, were anchored, filled with twenty-five hundred pounds of powder—a sleeping volcano, ready at a touch to eject its internal fire, and let loose the confined herculean forces, which should blow to fragments the unfortunate object which came in contact with it. Between these huge infernal machines were hundreds of lesser torpedoes, strung like beads upon a thread of a necklace, acrose the channel, pregnant with instant destruction; and before them, as skirmishers before the main force, are line after line of fishermen's nets, gathered by force from North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to disable the propellers of the iron-clade, and render them helpless and a prey to the rebels. Not satisfied with these precantions, lines of spiles have been afrives into the bottom acrose the channels above Fort Sumter and between it and the city, and these protected by torpedoes, making access to them difficult as well as highly dangerous. These are a few of the obstacles to be overcome before our iron-clade on get within shelling distance of the city. Indeed, every device which science and intelligence can suggest and the resources of the rebel States or foreign nations can carry out have been adopted to make the Sebastopol of America impregnable. It is possible the city will be taken; but I am in duty bound to say that the success of the expedition is not placed beyond a doubt.]

bound to say that the success of the expedition is not placed beyond a doubt.]

THE LACK OF TROOPS.

If we abould fall in our efforts it will not be owing to the want of skill or a determination to grasp victory, if it may lay in the power ofsmen, but solely to the lack of adequate means. Let that be clearly understood, and we stand or fall upon the throwing of the die. But here let us disabuse the North of many errors which seem to have become firmly fixed in the public mind. In the first place, instead of having an indefinite number of men in the land force to co-operate with the navy, we have only about thirteen thousand all told, and only nine iron-clads, one a frigate, to carry out that part of the plan which requires invulnerable vessels. The of the plan which requires invulnerable vessels. The people North seem to be under the impression that we have five or six hundred from clads and wooden frigates. It is not so. Farther on will be found a correct statement of the number of vessels and guns which are to do all the work. If we fail the cause will be apparent to the duliest

THE SIXTH.

April 6, 1868. ]

Nothing of moment occurred during the night. The wind, which had blown so freshly yesterday afternoon, died sway during the night, and the sea became smooth again, gleaming brightly under the rays of a full moon, and the true-clads lying sungly at anchor, and moving allowly to the lazy swell that rolled in from the broad Admente and broke is four or the true.

the Monitors Patapaco and Catakill, which lay at ancho over the bar, in the Pumpkin Hill channel, guarding rainst a possible attempt on the part of some daring re or to change their location, under cover of the darkness, and thereby mislead the pilots, and possibly to occasion some of the iron-clads to run ashore. And when the l'assaic took up a position on the bar, near the outer buoy, with a light on her turret, their approbensions or our riceity were still further excited, and mysterious significant terms of the country were still further excited, and mysterious significant terms of the country were still further excited, and mysterious significant terms of the country were still further excited, and mysterious significant terms of the country were still further excited, and mysterious significant terms of the country were still further excited and mysterious significant terms of the darkness.

For the first time since the blockade was established ights were hoisted on the ships in the equadron, and the cene, under the soft light of the full round moon, riding high in heaven, assumed a tone of bewitching beauty. Within we saw dimly defined the frowning walts of Fort Sumtor, and to the right a black mass, slmost undefina-ble, where the parapets of Fort Moultrie, which were doubtless thronged by speciators gazing seaward, where our fleet lay at anchor, indolently nodding to the long

The scene was one of peace, to change to another to-day its very opposite, when the thunder of guns, the howling of shot and bursting of shells shall exhibit the dark side

The morning dawned with a clear sky, with a light southwest wind, which brought with it a smoky haze, through which it was difficult to discern objects at any

The sea was comparatively smooth, and final prepara-tions were completed at an early hour for crossing the

At a quarter to seven o'clock Rear Admiral Dupont left the James Adger in Captain Patterson's gig, and trans-ferred his blue flag to the frigate New Ironsides. It was soon after flying on a staff over the pilothous, while a battle flag was raised on the flagstaff at the storn of the

minotestery after the general signar to prepare to get under weigh was made, the Weohawken, Captain John Rodgers, which had been amigned the position of leading ship, ran down towards the Ericeson and began to at-tach the mysterious raft, which is said to be a cure death on all torpedoes, to her abow. The affair was well managed by Captain Rodgers and Chief Engineer Stimers, who has them in charge, and after a great deal of work the-machine was affixed, and the Weehawken appeared

At haif-past seven o'clock the New Ironsides up anchor and stood in towards the bar, which she safely crossed at haif-past eight o'clock and came to anchor in the channel in four fathoms of water, within easy range of the rebel guns on shore. Singularly eaough they did not burn a grain of powder, although they once or twice ran out their guns, as if with the intention of trying them upon the iron sides of the flagship. They very wisally refrained from fullie attempts to injure our invulnerable Monitors, and escaped, perhaps, a shower of shells which might have been thrown about them if they had Robert Platt, of the surveying steamer Bibb, who has the responsibility of piloting the Weehawken, as leading ship, into Charleston. At a quarter to nine all the iron-clads

James R. Beers; United States steamer Bibb, Commander C. O. Boutoile, coast survey, and the tug Dandelion.

Transports—steamer Ben Deford, Captain Hallett, flagship of Major General Hunter; steamboat Nantaeket, bearing the flag of the Republic of Letters—ultra marines—and having on board a portion of the correspon-dents of the expedition; steamer Ericsson, Captain Low-ber, and some smaller craft, whose names I have been unable to obtain.

It was the intention of Admiral Dupont to move up to-wards Fort Sumter with his iron-clads at half-past twelve o'clock to-day; but a thick haze, which came up with a o'clock to-day; but a thick hare, which came up with a freshening southwest wind, may prevent him giving the signal for sailing. It is so basy that Com. Boutelle, of the Bibb, has been unable to obtain certain ranges essential to the safe pilotage of the iron-clads. He has succeeded in anchoring the schooner Com. Dupont, Captain Perry, at one point as a range, and the Stettin will be anchored

at one point as a range, and the Stettin will be anchored at another, as soon as the atmosphere is clear enough to give a fair sight of Fort Moultrie, frem which the range must be obtained. This may delay the attack to another day; but it is to be hoped not, as the fair weather may not last long, and we need to avail ourselves of the excel lent opportunity te work our iron-clade.

It is understood that at half-past twelve the fleet will move up the main ship channed, on the obb tide, in order to give the pilots a better control of their vessels, and, passing by in silence the enemy's works upon Morrie Island, attack and reduce Fort Sumter first, bringing all our force to bear upon that work, and, if possible, to pay no attention to Fort Moultrie, Cummings' Point battery, or the works on the Middle Greund. Unless the rebel iron-clads should come down and become too impertinent they will be allowed to perform without notice from us until the main work of the day be accomplished.

will be allowed to perform without notice from us until
the main work of the day be accomplished.

What further pian of action will be adopted remains to
be seen: but first of all Fort Sumter is to be breached.
On our success in that affair depends all. We do not doubt
the result.

INE IRON-CLADS GO UP THE RARBOR.

As per programme, the Weehawken got up her ancher
and started slowly up the channel, moving cautiously;
and soon after the Passaic, Capt. Drayton, followed her,
moving slowly and with like streumspection. The Montauk, Capt. Worden, and the Patapeco, Commander Ammen, followed in line.

men, followed in line.

At five minutes to one the Weebawken had arrived abreast Lighthouse Inlet, without elietting, shot from the robel battery which we supposed existed at that point. She continued slowly on, and we could see the bedteman, under the ise of the turret, casting the lead, and other men were seen moving on deck. For some reason or other, not known to us, the Weehawken stops, and the cuttre line is brought to a halt. men, followed in line.

brought to a halt.

THE INTERPLETE OF THE DAYDELOUP.

At ten minutes to two, in obedience to a signal from the Admiral, the little tug Dandelton stoams rapidly past the line of fron-clads and dashes boldly up the channel, alone, rapidly nearing Cummings' Point battery and Fort Sumter. She is attentively watched by hundreds, who grow nervous and anxious as she holds her course still nearer towards the rebel strongholds. What can be the object of this addactous and pold bearding of the lion in his very deer? No one can conjecture. She carries no white flag of truce, but bravely flus the Stars and Stripes alone. She is conely watched by the rebeis; for at five minutes of two a volume of white amoke pours from the cinbrasures of Fort Samter, and amoke pours from the embrasures or Fort Samter, and we hear the deep toned report of a heavy gon. The Dan | the Catapero came out of immediate range and delica still continues her perious course through a chan- | down towards the flagship, faring been dan

rts of the gun and the scream of the rifled sho

Be is evidently out of range; but her people have is decks and gone below.

THE PLEAT ARCHOR FOR THE REGIT.

At half-past two P. M. the flagship New Fronsides up the channel, followed by the Kookuk, Nantucke Catskill; but all come to anchor at three o'clock for the channel.

Island. The spires of the city of Charleston Everything was favorable for an attack, the bree

abead of the next vossel. On the beach of sold some of whom seemed idle spectators of some, while others, mounted on horseback or man by company, were taking positions assigned the section of light artiflery dashed over the beach, and, ing the hills of sand back of it, were quickly him.

so boldly into the very jaws of death with mingled lags of hope and fear.

Not a single gun had been fired from Battery de Cummings. Point, the Cummings Point battery wagner, or the Lighthouse Inlet battery, as the Weken came in range. Every one was curious to know reason for this singular silence, and many wild and vagant conjectures were thrown on the explain the Whatever it was, the rebels had not yet burned of powder, although the Pausaic had approached the range, and a heavy rifle gun could even the projectile to the massive walls of the fronsides. projectile to the massive walls of the fronsides.

At a quarter to three the Weekawkan came up to t Bee, on Cummings' Point, and is only one mile and from Fort Sumter. The Passale and Montauk are close after her, the others following in turn. At one minute to three the Weekardsen comes

range of Fort Johnson, and Moultrie opens the ball ing the first abot at the Weehawken. It tell a little a ing the first shot at the Weehawker. If roll a fittle of I was a heavy rified projection a regular war A second shot follows from Fort Moultrie, and then tery Bee opens her guns. The fight new becomes ing. Fort Wagner engages the Moultrin as they countrie from Moultrie, Johnson, battery five and the mings' Point battery, and the shot are falling their fast about the Weehawken, throwing the water in fees high in air.

on, in charge of the experienced pilot, Captain Be Platt, of the surveying steamer Bibb, and revealed turning point, and then headed straight for Charle passing between Forts Suider and Montrie, and driv umter as she pured.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT BROISE
Meanwhile the Passale. Mentauk and Patagee
juned in the oratest, firing with as much ra
as possible, and receiving a wishering fire
all the rated gurs bearing on the channel. In moments the three tast Monitors reached the ing point, and followed the Wechawken words the city. At twenty minutes past